

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Aug. 14 (9A-9A). Tomorrow change-
over temp. 21-22 (8-9). LONDON
Temp. 21-22 (70-81). Tomorrow similar.
temp. 20-21 (80-81). CHANNEL
WIND: SUNDAY Temp. 20-23 (80-85).
Temp. 20-21 (80-85).
WEATHER-COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1974

Established 1887

Turkish Forces Resume Cyprus Advances Greece Pulls Troops Out of NATO as Geneva Talks Fail

S. Threatens
Cut Aid If
Allies War

ard and Kissinger
k Talks' Renewal
By Fred Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI)—During Turkey's renewed offensive on Cyprus, the U.S. government warned today that American military supplies to Greece, which will be cut off if the NATO allies go to war.

President Ford, facing his first foreign-policy crisis, was to be keeping in "close touch" and giving "urgent prior-

ity" to developments.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was pressing diplomatic efforts in an effort to end the fighting and reopen negotiations. The Pentagon so far was keeping cool, with one official saying that a "wait-and-see" attitude now seemed appropriate.

Greece's declared withdrawal from NATO's military sphere.

U.S. Department officials said the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean was not put on general alert, but a spokesman said to say whether it had issued new sailing orders.

A Department spokesman said McCloskey, former ambassador to Cyprus, said that Mr. Kissinger and other high officials were not now completely satisfied that Greece had indeed withdrawn from NATO as agreed in Athens. Such a move would imperil U.S.-manned bases.

The United States, which had an important diplomatic role in helping to stop the Cyprus fighting last month, again was making efforts to halt the fighting. Mr. McCloskey said.

Call to Wilson
President Ford urged British Minister Harold Wilson in a phone call today to use all possible to restore the peace. Mr. Ford talked by telephone with James Callaghan, who has been the intermediary in the Geneva between Greece and Turkey.

Along with Turkey and Greece, one of the guarantors of Cyprus' independence under the treaty.

McCloskey, expressing U.S. concern over Turkey's return to fighting, said Washington had hoped that the Cyprus conflict could be resolved through negotiations "without a return to violence."

At that end, this government played an active role in the discussions and Secretary Kissinger remained in direct communication throughout yesterday evening with the partners in the peace plan. He went on to say, "We have an intention of a possible renewal of fighting, we consider a resolute action unwise."

"The Turkish resort," he said, "is the latest solution calling for an immediate cease-fire, and remains

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

New Peace Operation'

Ecevit Sees Goal Achieved Soon

ANKARA, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Premier Bulent Ecevit said today that army commanders have assured him that Turkey's renewed offensive on Cyprus "will be completed in a very short time." He said he did not think that the attacks would cause a Turkish-Greek war.

The general staff has assured me that the operation will be completed in a very short time," Mr. Ecevit told newsmen.

He said that the Turkish thrust was continuing successfully.

Asked about Greece's decision to take its military forces out of NATO, Mr. Ecevit said: "That's their affair. We have no intention of departing the alliance."

Turkey said that it launched its "new peace operation" on Cyprus, 25 days after its invasion of the island, because Greece had dragged its feet at the Geneva peace conference before the party collapsed.

Two Communiques

The Turkish general staff's first communiqué today on the new offensive said that its forces "pushed through areas raided by the Greeks and captured Limassol hamlet, the Marie area to the east and encircled Nicosia airport."

The general staff said later that Turkish planes raided Cyprus and returned to their bases.

The communiqué said: "The Turkish Air Force had no loss."

Mr. Ecevit said: "I do not even want to think that Turkey's second military operation in Cyprus will cause a Turkish-Greek war."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

conference, which started Aug. 8, made it clear that it desired the talks to be dragged on and never once did it approach a serious and formal session. The blame rests solely upon Greece.

"Put the new peace operation which started this morning is designed to realize the lawful rights of the Turkish Cypriot community and to stop the belligerents committed against them by the Greeks and the Greek Cypriot community, and is not against Greece or any other nation."

Mr. Ecevit said at a news conference that "the objective of this operation is to bring peace, freedom and security to Cyprus."

Greece, from the beginning of the second phase of the Geneva

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Terse Report Issued

Russian Reaction Is Cautious To Greek Pullout of NATO

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The Soviet Union reacted cautiously to the news today that Greece was pulling its armed forces out of NATO, issuing a terse seven-line report from Athens.

The general staff said later that Turkish planes raided Cyprus and returned to their bases.

The communiqué said: "The Turkish Air Force had no loss."

Mr. Ecevit said: "I do not even want to think that Turkey's second military operation in Cyprus will cause a Turkish-Greek war."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Athens Still In Alliance Despite Move

Cites Allies' Failure To Restrain Ankara

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Greece pulled its military forces out of NATO today, saying the alliance had failed to stop Turkey, another NATO member, from creating a situation "leading to a conflict" over Cyprus.

The decision followed the collapse of the Geneva peace talks and Turkey's launching of a renewed attack on the Mediterranean island.

"Greece will take all effective measures to face the attack, which not only threatens the independent state of Cyprus but undermines the institutions and the order of the whole world," Premier Constantine Caramanlis said. He did not elaborate on the measures to be taken.

Military sources in Salomika said that all 3d Army Corps units were ordered to move east, closer to the Turkish border. Witnesses in Salomika said army trucks filled with armed soldiers moved through the city toward the main road east.

"Following the inability of the Atlantic alliance to stop Turkey from creating a situation leading to a conflict between two allies, Caramanlis ordered the withdrawal of Greek armed forces from the NATO alliance," a government announcement said.

"Greece will remain a member of the alliance only on its political side," the announcement said.

The decision was made during a three-hour war council meeting, which was chaired by Mr. Caramanlis, and was later endorsed during a Cabinet meeting, government officials said.

Government sources refused to comment on reports that the Greek armed forces had gone on "green alert" status.

Readiness Cited

"We are not authorized to disclose the state of alert of the armed forces, but we can say they have been in a state of readiness for some time now," a government source said. Greece ordered a general mobilization when Turkey invaded Cyprus on July 20.

A government spokesman, Panayotis Lambrias, in reply to questions on the Greek alert, said: "Do you expect us to tell you where we moved tanks and when we shall send ships or planes around?"

The military sources in Salomika said Lt. Gen. Ioannis Davos, the commander of the 3d Army Corps, and his staff moved to field headquarters east of Komotini in Thrace. The 3d Corps protects Greece's Evros River frontier with Turkey.

Ten Greek officers will leave the NATO international staff in Brussels, along with 40 Greek military personnel from Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe at Casteau, south of Brussels. Reuters reported sources as saying.

The sources also said that about 180 Greek military personnel would leave the main NATO headquarters in southern Europe, at Naples. About 200 Greek military men already have left the southern flank subheadquarters at Izmir, Turkey. Reuters reported.

Police in Salomika reinforced

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Turkish aircraft bombed Nicosia yesterday and reportedly launched two drives, Arrows 1 and 2, toward Famagusta and Lefka. A cease-fire was reported later in the Nicosia area.

Return to Peace Talks

Security Council Resolution Demands a Stop to Fighting

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (Reuters)—The UN Security Council, moving swiftly to try to end the new fighting in Cyprus, today demanded an immediate cease-fire and a return to peace negotiations.

Turkish Ambassador Osman Olcay replied that his government would agree to resume negotiations if the Greek side abandoned "delaying tactics" and its refusal to deal with the basic problems.

The 15-nation council, called into session in the middle of the night after the collapse of the Geneva peace talks and the renewed Turkish attacks in Cyprus, approved the resolution unanimously.

UN Under Secretary-General Brian Urquhart delivered a strong protest against the Turkish attacks to Mr. Olcay.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was in London today en route to New York.

Submitted by Britain, which joined Cyprus and Greece in requesting the emergency meeting, the text includes a provision under which the council remains on instant call "to meet as necessary to consider what more effective measures may be required if the cease-fire is not respected."

No delegate said what these measures might be and after nearly three hours of debate, the council adjourned without setting a date for another meeting.

Before the adjournment, Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik, who is the council's president this month, revived a proposal made by the Soviet delegation July 29 urging the council to send a mission to Cyprus.

The failure of the Geneva talks is a direct result of attempts to solve the Cyprus problem within the narrow circle of NATO, Mr. Malik said.

Now, he said, the Security Council's role in seeking a settlement should be strengthened.

Cypriot Ambassador Zenon Rosides said: "We wish to have the UN more involved in this problem and its solution. We would gladly see a mission from the UN come to Cyprus to examine the situation and take a greater interest in a solution of the problem."

The resolution deeply deplored the resumption of fighting in Cyprus.

It reaffirmed the resolution, calling for a cease-fire and negotiated settlement, adopted July 20 shortly after Turkish forces invaded the island. It also demanded the resumption of negotiations without delay for the restoration of peace in the area and constitutional government in Cyprus.

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British Bombed

A British newsman, Donald Wise of the Daily Mirror of London, said he watched bombs raining down on luxury hotels in Famagusta's tourist area.

Most of Famagusta's population had fled earlier. Mr. Wise said, normally, Famagusta has more than 50,000 residents, but many had left after the Turkish invasion on July 20.

Turkish planes bombed Famagusta at 1 p.m. today, dropping explosives on resort sections of the port city. Casualties were unknown.

The Turkish thrusts seemed aimed at Famagusta, 35 miles east of Nicosia, and Lefka, 20 miles west of the capital.

Military sources said the Turkish objective seemed to be split off the northeast third of the island. By dusk, Turkish spearheads were reported within 5 miles of Famagusta and 8 miles from Lefka.

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Air strikes against Nicosia began at dawn less than three hours after the collapse of the Geneva peace talks and continued through the day.

A Turkish Supersabre jet made a low pass at Greek Cypriot positions at the edge of Nicosia International Airport and scored a direct hit on a cluster of buildings.

Black smoke curled high into the air.

British military headquarters in Cyprus denied reports that Royal Air Force jets had intercepted and shot down one of several Turkish jets attacking a Cypriot telecommunications relay station at Pissouri, near the British base at Episkopi, in western Cyprus.

The relay station was damaged, interrupting telex communications with the outside world.

A British spokesman said that Royal Air Force planes were flying combat patrols to maintain the integrity of the sovereign base territory. There were no violations of airspace over the bases or any interceptions, he said.

Cameraman Hit

One of the fighting could be seen from Nicosia's Hilton Hotel, where rockets flew over.

Turkish planes burst in the courtyard early in the day, slightly wounding a cameraman.

The Turks appeared to be trying to surround the international airport outside Nicosia, which has been closed since it was damaged at the outset of the Turkish invasion on July 20.

However, Reuters correspondent Granville W. Watt, reporting from Nicosia, said reports that advancing Turkish forces had captured Nicosia International Airport (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

British government, which has more than 10,000 troops on the island, made it clear that it would not move unilaterally to stop the Turkish advances, despite London's role as a guarantor of the 1960 agreement on the island's independence.

Mr. Callaghan said that the British forces would not act unless the bases were attacked, but he indicated that more men would be made available to the United Nations peace-keeping force, if requested.

As he spoke, some 400 Marine commandos left for Cyprus in a special flight to the British base at Akrotiri. They departed only a week after they had re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Homes, Business Sites Wrecked

Parts of Mozambique Province Swept by 'Violence, Anarchy'

BEIRA, Mozambique, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The Portuguese high command said yesterday that "a wave of violence and anarchy" swept parts of Zambezia Province, Mozambique's richest farming area, in the last few days.

Troops were ordered into troubled regions to quell "serious in-

cidents" in Nampula and Mozambique Island districts, a military communiqué said.

There was no official toll of dead or injured, but the communiqué said that homes and business premises had been damaged and destroyed. Armed mobs said to include rebels of the Mozambique Liberation Front, army deserters and unemployed drifters were held responsible, the high command said.

In Angola there was speculation that guerrillas of Holden Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola were mounting a new offensive.

According to reports from the Portuguese military base at Toto, 65 miles from the Zaire border, there was a battle between Portuguese troops and the guerrillas on Sunday. The guerrillas then split into smaller parties.

The military said it expected that some guerrillas will join groups already operating in the coffee-growing areas of northern Angola, but others may try infiltrating as far south as the capital city of Luanda.

The military said it expected that some guerrillas will join groups already operating in the coffee-growing areas of northern



United Press International
DISCUSSING CYPRUS—President Ford, confronted by his first major international problem, met yesterday with Anatoly Dobrynin (left), Soviet ambassador to the United States, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Libya Frees 4 Hijackers Of Jumbo Jet

(Continued from Page 1)
room for peace efforts to bear fruit, but "if those efforts prove futile, then we shall go to war."

In southern Lebanon, local source, said that Israeli gunners today shelled areas of Lebanon which were evacuated by Palestinian guerrillas two days ago.

The sources said that only crops were damaged in the artillery shelling of Rachaya el-Kfar and Kfar Shuba in the Arakou area.

Syria Sees Israeli Attack

DAMASCUS, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Syria charged today that Israel was preparing to launch another Middle East war by making a large-scale attack on Syria.

It was the first official Syrian charge that Israel was preparing for new fighting and said that Israel will "alone bear the responsibility" if the war resumes.

For four days, the Arab press has reported that Israel was massing troops and arms along the Syrian, Lebanese and Egyptian borders.

The Syrian statement cited recent reports that Israeli military preparations and belligerent statements by enemy (Israeli) leaders make it clear Israel wants to come out of its acute internal crisis by attacking Syria."

Public Allowed On Nixon Beach At San Clemente

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 14 (NYT)—Richard Nixon is taking daily drives to a heavily guarded and deserted beach at the Camp Pendleton Marine base, 12 miles south of his San Clemente estate, while the general public is being welcomed back to his own beach.

Southern California surfers who regard the waves breaking off the point at the former President's estate as the best in the area are being allowed back on the strand after five years of being excluded by the U.S. Secret Service.

That change came yesterday, and now the general public will be able to walk nearly a mile can use the 500 yards of sand.

So far, the offer of an open beach has had few takers, however.

Access is a difficult accomplishment, because to the south, entry is forbidden across Marine Corps and Coast Guard reservations.

To the north the private residential colony next to Mr. Nixon's estate is patrolled by armed guards. Farther up the coast is a state park where visitors can leave their cars then walk along the rail bed of the Santa Fe tracks which lead along the beach.

Oregon Democrats Fill Morse Vacancy

SAKEM, Ore., Aug. 14 (UPI)—State Sen. Betty Roberts, a Portland attorney, has been chosen to replace the late Wayne Morse as the Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Morse won the Democratic nomination in the May primary but died on July 23 at the age of 73. Sen. Roberts, 51, will oppose the Republican incumbent, Sen. Bob Packwood, who ousted Mr. Morse in 1968. She was chosen by the party's state central committee on the fourth ballot.

Italian Official Warns of More Extremist Raids

ROME, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Italy's Minister of the Interior, Paolo Taviani, warned yesterday that neo-fascist extremists using a "strategy of terror" to overthrow the government may succeed in striking again.

"It is a new and terrible turning, this strategy of terror," Mr. Taviani told the Chamber of Deputies nine days after the bombing of a Rome-Munich express train 12 lives. He said there was no guarantee that a national mobilization of police against the extremists could avert all new attempts.

In Bologna, police today arrested Francesco Sgrò, a witness to last week's train bombing, for slandering a man he had accused of illegally holding explosives.

Mr. Sgrò confessed yesterday that he had made up his story of seeing cache of explosives and map of Rome's Tiburtina railway station held by leftist students at Rome University two weeks before the bombing. Mr. Sgrò in his testimony had accused a Communist student, Davide Aio, and others of maintaining the cache.

French Bar Cut In Service Time

PARIS, Aug. 14 (Reuters)—French Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet today rejected a call to cut the obligatory military service in France from one year to six months.

France would not be able to keep enough military units operational if the time were reduced to six months, he said.

Gaullist party secretary general Alexandre Sanguineti had suggested that military service be reduced by half in view of France's reliance on the atomic deterrent for its defense.

Mr. Soufflet replied that the French nuclear force needed backing by conventional forces to make it effective.

Bomb Threat at EEC

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14 (Reuters)—Police ordered Common Market employees to evacuate their offices for 15 minutes here this morning after receiving an anonymous bomb threat. No bomb was found.

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Frank R. Claps, Bloomfield, New Jersey

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U.S. Threatens to Halt Aid If 2 Allies Go to War

(Continued from Page 1)
convinced that only a return to negotiations can bring a formula that will return "constitutional government to Cyprus and peace and stability throughout the area."

Ethnic Division Backed

However, the State Department spokesman again declared U.S. support for "an autonomous area" on Cyprus for the Turkish minority population. He strongly denied that Washington was "tilting" in favor of either Turkey or Greece.

Acknowledging this country had in forcing the two to stop fighting, Mr. McCloskey said: "If two NATO allies should resort to war, it should be clear they should not count on a continuing line of military assistance from the United States."

American military aid this fiscal year amounts to \$90 million in sales credits for Turkey and \$1 million for Greece. Turkey also to get \$80 million in military grants.

The United States today stepped up its diplomatic moves with the State Department drafting and dispatching messages to both Athens and Ankara. Mr. McCloskey would not disclose their contents, but they followed an hour-long meeting between President Ford and Mr. Kissinger this morning.

Presumably, the messages stressed Washington's hope that both governments would back off from a threatened war and restore the Cyprus cease-fire. The messages coincided with a cease-fire request from NATO members meeting in Brussels. Alliance partners also urged Greece to reconsider as soon as possible its stated decision to remove its forces from NATO.

"We would regret a withdrawal by Greece," Mr. McCloskey said. "But it is not entirely clear to us what Greece's intention is."

In announcing its pullout, Athens said that it was making the move because NATO could not "stop Turkey from creating a situation of conflict" between the two easternmost partners in the Western alliance defense line.

Dobrynin's Visit

In addition to calling Britain's prime minister and foreign secretary, Mr. Ford met for half an hour with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, who went to the White House with a message to the new President from Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

White House Press Secretary J. F. terHorst did not rule out the possibility that they discussed the new events in Cyprus. The Russians have generally kept in the background in this dispute within the NATO alliance, although any Greek-Turkish war could take place virtually on their doorstep and could block the Soviet Navy's access to the Mediterranean.

Mr. terHorst said that both Mr. Ford and Secretary Kissinger viewed Cyprus as a diplomatic, not military, problem so far as the United States was concerned. The President, the press secretary said, is "concerned but very hopeful" that further diplomatic pressure could bring Greek and Turkish representatives back to the Geneva negotiating table.

Mr. terHorst told reporters: "As you know, Secretary Kissinger has been attempting, through American and his own diplomatic contacts in the Cyprus area, to pre-

vent a breakdown in the negotiations. The secretary of state and the President continued to watch the Cyprus situation very closely today."

At the Pentagon, officials said privately that this government is taking a wait-and-see stance on the possibility of Greco-Turkish fighting and Greece's proclaimed withdrawal of forces from NATO.

Some sources said that neither

country had enough ammunition for more than two weeks of all-out warfare.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said that the U.S. Sixth Fleet is cruising normally in the Mediterranean and no special military moves have been taken by the United States.

Under questioning, however, he

disclosed the grounding of U.S. military planes at bases in Greece and Turkey because, he said, both have closed their airspace.

He reported that Soviet fleet activities appeared "normal" with the Russians' Mediterranean fleet remaining at a strength of about 55 ships. He said that he did not know of a Soviet military alert anywhere.

Paris Reputation

While here, Mr. Kubisch earned a reputation as a solid, hard-working, straightforward man who, though not at all flamboyant, had "presence," as a colleague put it. He is regarded as both extremely well organized and a man who is tolerant of others' opinions, who urges a free exchange of ideas among members of his staff.

His nomination as ambassador to Athens came as a surprise, both because technically it is a demotion from assistant secretary of state and because of his reputation as a Latin American specialist.

His two languages are Spanish and Portuguese, with a smattering of French. But Mr. Kissinger apparently wanted a close personal relationship.

The government of premi

Constantine Caramanlis made clear it wanted a fresh start with a new ambassador.

Mr. Kubisch, a native of Hanover, Mo., has been a Foreign Service officer since 1964, serving in Rio de Janeiro and Mexico City before coming to Paris. Formerly he was in private business, at one point was director of international operations for Bend Home Appliance Co.

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Strategic Protest

The death of the Austrian UN soldiers brought "the strongest protest" from UN military commander, Maj. Gen. Peter Chand, to the commander of the Turkish forces, the UN spokesman said. He said the Austrians were riding in a white vehicle clearly marked "UN" and carrying a blue UN flag.

Giafas Clerides, the acting President of Cyprus, protested to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim about Turkey's "disregard of the Security Council's resolution on Cyprus." Mr. Clerides said the Turks were "extending the area under their control."

"The Cyprus government expects the forthright implementation of the cease-fire resolution of the Security Council, requesting at the same time that the secretary-general take such immediate steps as to insure the full compliance of the resolution," Mr. Clerides said.

Hellenic Society

mind or that the pullout was temporary.

Mr. Chouras read a three-minute statement at an emergency two-hour meeting of the NATO Council and announced that Greece was pulling out its troops but was not resigning from the alliance.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said the alliance had no power to intervene in the Cypriot crisis or force Turkey to halt its military action.

The streets of Nicosia itself

were virtually deserted. Thousands of cars fled south when the shooting began. Those who would not leave stayed indoors and only

a few troop-filled jeeps were in the streets.

The government-controlled Nicosia Radio went on the air before its scheduled morning opening, while the town shook with explosions from the air strikes, to announce that the Turks had "launched a cowardly and unprovoked attack" against Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriot radio station, the Nicosia area, said:

"Turkish forces have undertaken military action to prevent the massacre of Turkish Cypriots continuing throughout the island."

The Turkish radio called on Greek Cypriot forces to lay down their arms and surrender to prevent further bloodshed."

One of the targets of the Turkish air strikes at dawn was a

camp of a 950-man Greek Army contingent on the northwestern outskirts of the capital.

A series of strikes was observed against the camp, which is one mile from the edge of the Nicosia airport area.

Nicosia Radio said 26 persons were wounded when Turkish planes bombed a mental hospital in the capital.

The bombing smashed the industrial east end of the city, leaving it a smoking and burning mass of rubble. Industrialists said the island's economy would be crippled for years.

The UN spokesman said that all UN forces on the island had withdrawn to camps near the Nicosia airport, indicating a possible withdrawal from the buffer zones in the Kyrenia area on the northern coast. He would not elaborate.

Strong Protest

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Heroin Shipments

Is Seized in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The seizure of 75 kilograms of heroin concealed in a shipment of simulated antique furniture was announced today by federal narcotics agents.

Five persons were held in a total of \$9 million bail after one tried to sell information about the smuggling scheme to agents for \$400,000.

The narcotics, reported to be 90 per cent pure and worth \$3 million at the wholesale level alone, was built into furniture sent from France and traced to a Long Island warehouse, officials said. Authorities estimated the street sale value at \$112 million.

Those arrested were Maurice Lem Schoch, 39, of Nice, France, described as the informant and his brother, Claude, 29, also of Nice, identified as a dental technician. Nadine Basset, in her forties, Alhino Garro, described as an Argentine citizen, and Claude, also from France, were the others.

Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, came to London on his way from Austria to New York and conferred with Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Wilson. Officials said that they discussed the role of the UN troops on the island and agreed that the forces should be used to protect Greek villages in Turkish areas and Turks in the Greek areas.

The peace conference broke down at 2:21 a.m. after an arduous eight-hour session among Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Mavros, Mr. Gunes and the Greek Cypriot Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot Vice-President Rauf Denktaş.

Miss. Voting Board Bars Meredith Bid

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 14 (AP)—The State Election Commission has ruled for the second time that James Meredith cannot be listed on the ballot as an independent candidate for Congress this fall.

Mr. Meredith, the first black man to attend the University of Mississippi in 1962, said he would take the matter to court.

He finished first in the five-man Democratic congressional primary election June 4 with 32 per cent of the vote.

That set up a runoff with the runner-up, television executive Kenneth Dean, but Mr. Meredith withdrew. He said the runoff would have been "senseless and useless" because the party would not

According to Associates

ord Said Planning to Run in '76

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—President Ford's political associates said yesterday that he has already tentatively at least to fill presidential term two now.

He was chosen last winter

of Spiro Agnew as Vice-

A. Mr. Ford has insisted

he was brief of future politi-

cian and that he had

done whatever of seek-

presidency in 1976. But

his projection into the

house, following the resig-

nation of Richard Nixon Friday,

changed the former

representative's mind.

Before taking office, Mr.

had hinted that things

were different if Mr. Nixon

left April 2, for example,

newspaper "I those

events develop which I don't

know happen then I've got

decision to make."

After Mr. Ford's press

yesterday of the

Ford Uses Veto For First Time

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—President Ford

exercised his first veto yester-

day, only four days after

taking office.

He vetoed a minor bill that

would have increased the pay

of deputy U.S. marshals who

are responsible for counter-

security and other jobs.

The President said he ve-

toed the bill because it would

have given more money to

marshals than their

senior colleagues.

yesterday of the

four days after Mr. Ford took the oath of office, as the result of a comment made by the President in his address to a joint session of the Congress.

His speech, he said, would not be a formal report on the State of the Union. God willing, I will have at least three more chances to do that. It was a remarkable and pondered by almost every politician in the audience.

The operative phrase was "at least." In the normal course of events, as Mr. terHorst pointed out at yesterday's White House briefing, Mr. Ford, whose term runs through Jan. 20, 1977, would have the opportunity to deliver State of the Union speech in 1975, 1976 and early 1977.

But why "at least" three?

George Bush, the Republican national chairman, said the comment "could have been a signal that he might not be a lame duck, and so he shouldn't be trifled with, or it could have been something stronger."

In any event, Mr. Bush, who considered one of the leading prospects as Mr. Ford's choice for Vice-President, said that "most of the party people I have been visiting with already assume that the President will be running again."

Meanwhile, according to the Associated Press, Mr. terHorst said there "may be a change in plans for the announcement of the vice-presidential nominee brought about by the time President Ford is having to spend on the Cyprus situation."

Another political friend of Mr. Ford described his remark in the speech as a deliberately provocative device, partly to titillate the visibility of the boy, but partly to let them know he was going to be around for a good, long while."

Perspective Changed

Another intimate of Mr. Ford said that his "perspective has changed completely, as it had to," since he ascended to the presidency. As a result, he said, the President "basically knows that he will run, unless something changes radically in the interim."

But no announcement by Mr. Ford can be expected for many months, in the unanimous view of Republican politicians.

The President will not want to commit himself until he has established an identity and a record of his own, they said, and he will want to retain the option of reversing his decision without embarrassment if things go badly.

But the interest him, like the one in the speech, plus the speculation of his friends, will be enough to start the presidential campaign of potential rivals, such as those of former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois.

With at least a transiently popular President in the White House making noises about running again, it will prove difficult for other Republicans to attract the kind of money and organizational support needed for a campaign.

Mr. Ford's role in this fall's campaigns is also a subject of intense speculation among Republicans.

One of the new "Ford men" on the staff said that the President was thinking about a limited campaign schedule, possibly involving two or three speeches around the country and one big television speech, either from Washington or elsewhere, at the end of the campaign.

Also, a decision by Mr. Jaworski not to prosecute Mr. Nixon might set a precedent on which other prosecutors would rely if they wanted to avoid prosecuting important public officials.

So, although Mr. Jaworski has broad power—including, as a practical matter, the power to decide not to prosecute Mr. Nixon—he might be reluctant to take such a step on his own.

Non-Watergate Tapes Belong To Nixon, White House Rules

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI).

The White House today announced that tapes of President Nixon's conversations not relevant to the Watergate trials have been ruled to be the personal property of the former President.

President Press Secretary J.F. terHorst said that the "judgment was a collective one" by White House attorneys and the Justice Department and was concerned, in by President Ford though he did not take part in making the decision.

The White House spokesman said that those tapes still considered necessary to the Watergate investigation would remain at the White House for the time being "in the protective custody of the Secret Service." As to their ultimate ownership, Mr. terHorst said, "I don't know," if the ruling means that the subpoenaed recordings will finally be turned over to the former President.

The argument goes, a lawyer who is to prosecute Mr. Nixon lesser whatever respects have for the law, main argument on the is that Mr. Nixon has suffered a penalty harsh for whatever offenses he committed crimes against him, he was, and under will be humiliated.

The argument on the tapes at least partly resolves the question

Ford to Visit Japan in 1974

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).

President Ford has accepted an invitation to visit Japan "before the end of the year," the White House announced today.

Press Secretary J. F. terHorst said that the exact date would be worked out in discussions between representatives of the two countries.

However, it was understood from White House officials that the trip would not occur before late November or early December.

The decision on the tapes at least partly resolves the question

of the scores of reels of tape of presidential conversations recorded since the spring of 1971.

The existence of the recordings

was first revealed on July 16, 1973, by former presidential aide Alexander Butterfield in testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee.

Mr. Butterfield said that mi-

crophones had been installed in

the Oval Office in the White

House and in the President's of-

fice in the Executive Office

Building and that certain tele-

phones were also hooked into the

system.

Later, Mr. terHorst said that all the tapes including those in-

the Watergate trials would be returned to Mr. Nixon

after the court had finished its

deliberations.

The press secretary said that

the ruling on the tapes was based

on a precedent that all papers

and other materials of a presi-

dent belong to him when he

leaves office.

The decision on the tapes at

least partly resolves the question

9 Convenient Holiday Inns in Benelux.

BELGIUM: Brugge, Brussels, Liege, Tournai, Ghent.

LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS: Leiden, Eindhoven, Utrecht. Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

مكتبة الأردن



HOW SWEET IT IS—The Rev. Brent Hiller of Peoria, Ill., being coated with honey (left) and then covered with feathers by students of his summer Bible class. He agreed to the treatment if class attendance topped 100. It did.

News Analysis
Arguments Are Considered for a Prosecution of Nixon

By Lesley Oslener

HINGTON, Aug. 14 ("Amnesty for Nixon," upper stickers have already appeared, blue letters on background, their measures and unequivocal, and politicians and citizens alike are speaking similar views.

There are good arguments in of prosecuting Richard Nixon, and, adding to the pressure, there is also a pending action with a Sept. 9 trial for six former Nixon sub-

as charged with the same in which Mr. Nixon had a role.

are good arguments for prosecuting Mr. Nixon, the pressure, at the moment, is directed at one man, Jaworski, the special prosecutor. And there are who believe that the should be made else.

there is some feeling that should be postponed; is strong now, and is a momentous

Mr. Nixon, having given his a president, and with it immunity that carried, is liable to prosecution for any committed, while in office, himself, has made transcripts of his conversations that to lawyers provide a case against him least the charge of obstruction of justice. There is from the transcripts on other sources that import additional charges him.

end Ford could pardon him, but he has shown no on to do so, and, indeed, a secretary has said that President would be offered a pardon.

ass could conceivably pending resolution favorably, an act that while binding would at least Jaworski some psychological support should he decide prosecute Mr. Nixon. Such though, now also appears

forwards, the man authorizing Mr. Nixon, is his own.

3 Questions

result, there are three sections, as follows: 1. Mr. Nixon be prosecuted, the books be closed and President left alone? should decide? 3. When the decision be made?

questions involve far more the fate of Mr. Nixon's decision on his legal ill affect to one degree her the status of other others or potential defense. There is something more too, the public's per- of its legal system.

arguments in favor of prosecuting Mr. Nixon go thus: The to all persons equally. Nixon must be prosecuted, his alleged crimes in the that anybody else who committed crimes prosecuted. If Mr. Nixon prosecuted the the prosecu- his former subordinates under and might have opposed, he will be able to go country saying that he no wrong and, perhaps, his opinions headed.

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for whatever offenses he committed crimes against him, he was, and under will be humiliated.

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of the secretaries of the Senate, as required by the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972.

The situation was "mitigated

to intent," according to Senate officials, by the apparently regular and full disclosure of Sen. Kennedy's financial information made under the state law in Massachusetts.

But the omissions were "on the face of it" violations of the federal law, according to Orlando Potter, the Senate official in charge of supervising senators' campaign financial statements.

It is fair to say that there was ample and widespread pub-

licity about the requirements of the law," Mr. Potter said in an interview.

"There's no doubt about it—any lawmaker will be referred routinely to the Justice Department. The legal responsibility, however, goes to the treasurer of the committee in this case, not the senator."

Failure to File

"It was clear, when we looked into it, that they should have filed," Mr. Drayton said of the Senate committee's failure, until last Friday, to register or file financial disclosure statements

Aide to Kennedy Neglected Election Law Requirements

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a leading sponsor of campaign finance reform, was disclosed yesterday to have become personally involved in an apparent violation of the 1972 federal election spending law that he had supported in the Senate.

The violation was described by a spokesman for the senator as an error by one of Sen. Kennedy's long-standing Massachusetts fund-raisers, but it must be referred to the Justice Department for possible prosecution.

But no announcement by Mr. Ford can be expected for many months, in the unanimous view of Republican politicians.

The President will not want to commit himself until he has established an identity and a record of his own, they said, and he will want to retain the option of reversing his decision without embarrassment if things go badly.

But the interest him, like the one in the speech, plus the speculation of his friends, will be enough to start the presidential campaign of potential rivals, such as those of former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois.

With at least a transiently popular President in the White House making noises about running again, it will prove difficult for other Republicans to attract the kind of money and organizational support needed for a campaign.

Also, a decision by Mr. Jaworski not to prosecute Mr. Nixon might set a precedent on which other prosecutors would rely if they wanted to avoid prosecuting important public officials.

So, although Mr. Jaworski has broad power—including, as a practical matter, the power to decide not to prosecute Mr. Nixon—he might be reluctant to take such a step on his own.

That possibility, of course, is also a subject of intense speculation among Republicans.

One of the new "Ford men" on the staff said that the President was thinking about a limited campaign schedule, possibly involving two or three speeches around the country and one big television speech, either from Washington or elsewhere, at the end of the campaign.

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One of the new "Ford

U.S. Continuity Abroad

"Let us continue," was Lyndon Johnson's earnest invitation to Congress in his first appearance as President, and Gerald Ford's pledge of "continuity" in foreign policy was no less reassuring for being similarly ritualistic. As a politician inexperienced in diplomacy, and one taking over at midterm from a President whose forte was his personal and political diplomacy, he would hardly want to instantly chart a new international course. Moreover, the world situation, containing at the moment neither great bubbling crises nor great new presidential opportunities, permits if it does not require "continuity" rather than change. The prompt reappointment of Henry Kissinger as secretary of state and President Ford's professed intent to rely heavily upon him under-scores the point.

Firmly but unprovocatively, Mr. Ford cautioned the Soviet Union—though not by name—that there are "no opportunities to exploit" in the presidential transition. It is a comment on the uncertain nature of the Soviet-American relations that such a warning was thought necessary. Whether the Soviet leadership really understands the underlying strengths of American society, or whether it still entertains hopes of making one-sided gains at periods of apparent American disarray, will now become evident. Our own view is that both personally and politically, Mr. Ford is fully competent to handle the foreign policy tests that events will surely thrust upon him, even if the Kremlin does not contrive a test of its own. We would advise the Russians, in their contemplation of Gerald Ford, to take him at his word.

In lauding the Nixon foreign policy, President Ford did not so much define it as ask Congress and the Democrats to support his

own: Bipartisanship on the Vandenberg model was very much on his mind. He then rhetorically boxed the compass, promising to go on with existing policies in respect to the United States' various allies and adversaries around the world. By stating intentions, of course, he does not ease problems. If there was a suggestive nuance in his words, it lay in the balanced quality of his global concern and in his lack of special emphasis on the need to enhance Soviet-American détente alone.

Mr. Ford's offer to "deal openly" with foreign nations hinted at a style different from the secrecy in which Mr. Nixon often operated abroad. Much of the process of diplomacy necessarily proceeds in murmur and codes, however, and Mr. Kissinger, whose passion for secrecy is part of the public record of the first-term Nixon wiretaps, remains the secretary of state.

Though new at foreign affairs, Mr. Ford, as a man of Congress, has one potentially large advantage over Mr. Nixon in respect to those aspects of policy which depend on congressional consent. In a general way, congressional cooperation on tackling inflation will strengthen his foreign hand. More specifically, Mr. Ford urged the Senate to enact the House-passed trade reform bill. This would let the United States join the lagging Tokyo trade talks—talks first proposed by the United States—to help meet the gathering world economic crisis. Without such authority, this country and others are almost compelled to deal with economic issues in isolation from each other and on an emergency basis. Because of the congressional aspect and because of the inflation aspect, this bill is exactly the right place for President Ford's own contribution to foreign policy to begin.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Productivity in Decline

Rising productivity cuts inflation, which explains the intense attention that economists currently are giving to the productivity figures. When productivity actually falls—as it has done in the United States over the past year—the effect is to aggravate inflation and reduce the standard of living. Productivity simply means output per man-hour, and the decline says that the average American worker is producing less than he did a year ago in each hour spent on the job. Some of this drop is owed to the general slowdown of the American economy since the beginning of the year. But the long slide in productivity began long before the present recession.

One place where productivity has been rising very fast is on the farm. Particularly with the federal government's decision to expand crops, productivity in agriculture has soared. But only about 5 per cent of the U.S. labor force works on farms, and the rest of us have not been doing so well. Non-farm productivity dropped a bit from the first quarter of this year to the second; it was the fifth consecutive quarterly drop. The figure for the second quarter of this year, April through June, was 2.2 per cent below the same period last year.

The quarterly figures bounce around a lot, and statisticians warn that it is the long-term trends that count. Unfortunately, there is not much comfort for Americans in the long-term trend either. From 1960 through last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, American productivity rose at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent. It was the lowest among any of the developed nations. The figure for Japan was an astonishing 10.7 per cent. For Canada, it was 4.3

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

President in Action

It was gratifying to hear Gerald Ford pledge a continuity in the U.S. support for the security, independence and economic development of the American allies and friends in Asia. What assures our great confidence in the new U.S. administration's foreign policy is President Ford's insight into the balance between detente and strength as manifested in his speech. He declared to the world that just as America's will for peace is second to none, so will America's strength be second to none... His reference that he always stood against unwarranted cuts in national defense as a congressman is most reassuring to the people of South Korea, who are facing the most unpredictable, irresponsible and militant Communist elements in the North.

—From the *Korea Herald* (Seoul).

* * *

Ronald Nixon has returned to the shadows convinced that history will one day give him justice. There lies, undoubtedly, his most serious error of judgment. Oblivion will

surely not erase the "mistakes of Watergate." Historians will not forgive his worst crime: having by his excesses rendered inevitable the return to predominance of legislative power over executive during a century when, whether we like it or not, the responsibility for maintaining peace in the world can only belong to the strong man who sleeps in the White House—hotline and atomic trigger at his bedside—and not to an ephemeral majority that can be built and dismantled according to the caprices of opinion and backroom maneuvers.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

* * *

There were presidents in American history, like President Harry S Truman, who were regarded as not necessarily cut out for the requirements of national and world leadership at the time of their ascension to power. Gerald Ford's firm roots in American society and its values may prove to be a source of strength, as with President Truman, in pursuing his aspiration to be a good president for all Americans.

—From the *Japan Times* (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

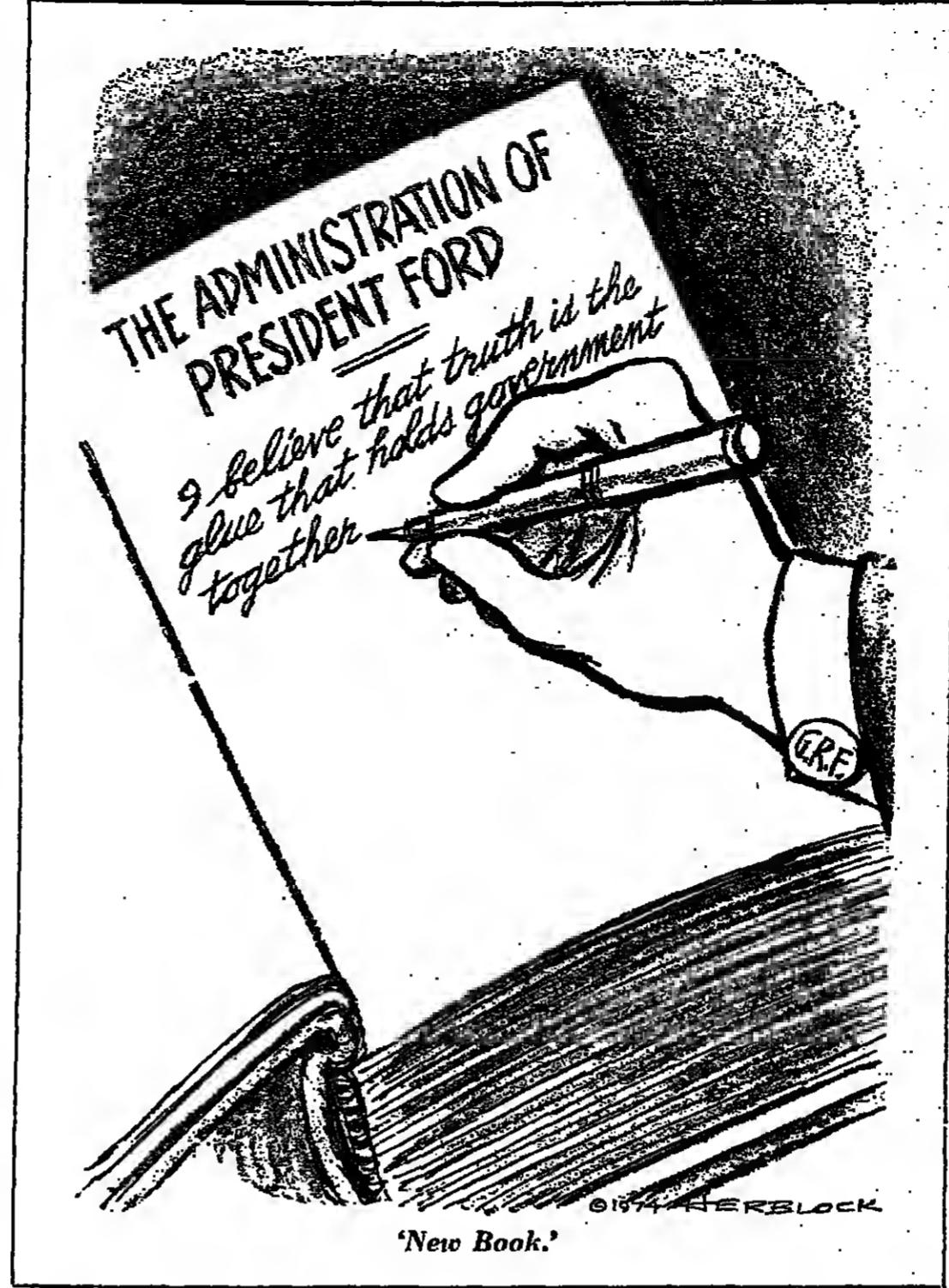
Aug. 15, 1899

ROME—Dr Vincent Cervello, the great Italian physician who devoted his entire life to the study of pulmonary tuberculosis, has had the good fortune to find at last the means of curing the terrible disease which man has hitherto been unable to successfully control. Conclusive experiments have confirmed the conclusions of Dr. Cervello.

Fifty Years Ago

Aug. 15, 1894

WASHINGTON—The Republican campaign got under way tonight, when, in Memorial Hall, President Coolidge received and acknowledged the Republican nomination. The most prominent Republicans of the country filled the hall long before the President arrived, and fully 25 million people heard the proceedings by radio.



What Kind of Vice-President?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In his first few days in office, President Ford has touched off an explosion of common sense in Washington. He's not waiting for the Congress to cut the presidency down to size. He's lopping off the grandeur and keeping the dignity, and turning the old Nixon "envelope" into a company of friends.

The man has the town laughing again. He wants a "good marriage" with the Congress, and not just a "honeymoon," he said. He pokes fun at his voting record, which, incidentally, is not very funny. He has George Meany back at the White House and scolds him for gouging the public, and talks about common courtesy and ordinary decency as if they had gone out of style, which in a way they had.

Perhaps the most important thing so far, however, is that he is not confusing the government with the President, or babbling on about a generation of peace, but worrying about the price of hamburger and trying to get a good team on the field before the season starts.

First Test

His first test will be not only in his selection of a vice-presidential nominee, but what he gives the man to do. Nobody needs to tell him about the importance of picking a man of presidential stature. In the last 30 years, four of the seven vice-presidents have succeeded to the presidency, but these days the vice-president is, or should be, more than a spare tire kept around in case of an accident.

The truth is that the modern presidency is too much for any one man. To be chief executive, head of government and head of state, principal spokesman, secular presbyter, skipper of the speed and direction of the ship, among other things, will force him either to share responsibility or pass a law inventing the 48-hour day.

This is especially true of a man like Ford, who keeps his doors open and almost enjoys listening to glibby fools.

Also, there is nothing in the modern trend of picking presidents from Capitol Hill to prove that senators and congressmen make good administrators. They are accustomed to handling small staffs and talking a lot, and going for a beer or a game of golf when they feel like it. Kennedy and Johnson won no prizes for mastering the tangles of a vast bureaucracy, and even Nixon, who was supposed to be so efficient, couldn't even control his own burglars, or cover up their crimes. For precise and elevated language and leadership, read his transcripts!

A good case can be made, therefore, for making the vice-president an assistant president, with far more responsibility than any vice-president has had in the past. During World War II, Winston Churchill kept overall control of his cabinet but split it in two and put Sir John Anderson in charge as his deputy for home front affairs, while he concentrated on the conduct of the war.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

* * *

There were presidents in American history, like President Harry S Truman, who were regarded as not necessarily cut out for the requirements of national and world leadership at the time of their ascension to power. Gerald Ford's firm roots in American society and its values may prove to be a source of strength, as with President Truman, in pursuing his aspiration to be a good president for all Americans.

—From the *Japan Times* (Tokyo).

Letters

Heartened

I was heartened to read of Nelson Rockefeller's likely nomination as Vice-President Under a new Ford administration (LET, Aug. 8). Evidently the Republicans are taking as much advantage of the political opportunities now opening up from the Watergate denouement as the Democrats.

The vitality of the unwritten part of our Constitution—fierce yet fruitful competition between two political parties—appears to be in as good a shape as the written part.

BETTE MACKETY.

Milan.

Beyond the Law?

If the British and American reporters in Washington are rendering correctly the mood of the U.S. Congress and the American people—that there is no will to prosecute former President Nixon

time bring the governorships and the states into his new administration. The President has stated the objectives: Peace and strength at home and abroad, and turning Nixon into a noisy and disruptive partisan—role that destroyed him in the end.

The urgent war now for America is on the home front. The President recognized this by his emphasis on inflation, and by the need for consultation and cooperation to deal with it and he has the character and experience on Capitol Hill to deal with it. A vice-president, assisting the president in the White House, with knowledge of the world, and the executive experience and political savvy to see that the president's decisions are carried out by the departments and agencies—no mean job—could not only share his executive burdens but relieve him of the social burdens of giving and listening to elegant toasts with visiting dignitaries while his mind is on something more important.

It would be hard to overestimate the amount of energy, time and sleep that has been lost by presidents in the last generation in these ceremonial dinners, with reception lines and fiddlers on the stairs, and small talk at the table—and by the weary cabinet members struggling through it too. These dinners are symbols of imperial empires that are gone, but they are also for much of the time a form of involuntary service, which is forbidden by the 13th Amendment.

This may be the best argument for Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president. He has always been a good, durable, steel-belted tire, accustomed to the pot-holes in New York City's roads, but he is also that rare thing: A good administrator with a knowledge of sevens and dreams, and just old enough—he's age is finally an advantage—not to be a threat to the president or anybody else.

Besides, to President Nixon's everlasting credit, he brought Kissinger into the government on Nelson Rockefeller's recommendation, and the relationships between Ford and Kissinger go back a long way to the days when Ford attended Kissinger's seminars at the 13th Amendment.

So there is a chance now for Ford to decide: To field the next foreign policy and domestic team available, and at the same

for criminal offenses once he left office—then we find considerable cause for alarm.

How can one man (Galeman, Ehrlichman, etc.) be tried for criminal conspiracy while his fellow conspirator remains untried, and perhaps even enjoys a large pension at the expense of the people he has betrayed? How can thousands of draft evaders be refused amnesty when a President is excused for far more serious offenses? How can respect for the law be preserved when the law is so flagrantly violated by the highest offices in the land, and the confessed offender is not even brought to trial? Has the central issue in the Watergate and related scandals not been the principle that no one, not even the President, is above, outside of, or beyond the law?

There must be public discussion of these questions.

DUSTIN GRIFFIN.

Oxford, England.

© The New York Times.

Suggestions for Ford

By George F. Will

on the second floor of the Capitol Building, right next to the Senate floor. Lincoln and others used to sit at the mahogany table and sign bills in the closing hours of congressional sessions.

The room is staggeringly ornate, in the 19th-century style, with a huge gold chandelier, Brumidi frescoes, portraits of sundry heroes, floor-to-ceiling mirrors. And the ceiling is covered with highly spiritual and morally uplifting paintings.

Meeting there, or in a larger room, if necessary, would be a nice way for Mr. Ford, a man of Congress, to affirm that the Capitol Building, and the legislative branch, is the symbolic as well as geographical center of the nation's capital.

Another measure that would help restore respect to its throne would be an order from Mr. Ford to his staff: Unless there is some compelling necessity to do otherwise, turn out the lights, and go home at a reasonable hour each evening.

One of the most unattractive aspects of life in Washington is the almost maniacal mock-indi-

ousness that leads high government officials to neglect their families in order to invest the work with a solemnity that even the serious work of government often requires or deserves. White House staffers who lead normal lives, who have early enough to have a baby drop on their stuffed shirts, might even behave like norm people when they return to the next morning.

And now a radical suggestion: Mr. Ford should get out of house a bit.

Presidents never suffer life irritations. Presidents are get caught in traffic jams. At times, presidents never have to deny loss presidents' luggage. Presidents never have to wait in the supermarket check-out line, with boxes of his beans devasting in their bags while some dingbat writes a for \$1.00 purchase.

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No wonder presidents begin to get odd ideas about being fr from all restraints.

So, Mr. Ford, if you need a drug store yourself and buy it from the supermarket, and good with the express check-out.

And go out to church. As an Episcopalian, you have a local church, St. John's, just across Lafayette Square from your home. This business of having church services in the White House suggests that God in "Patton" must come to protect him.

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Some Harsh Questions

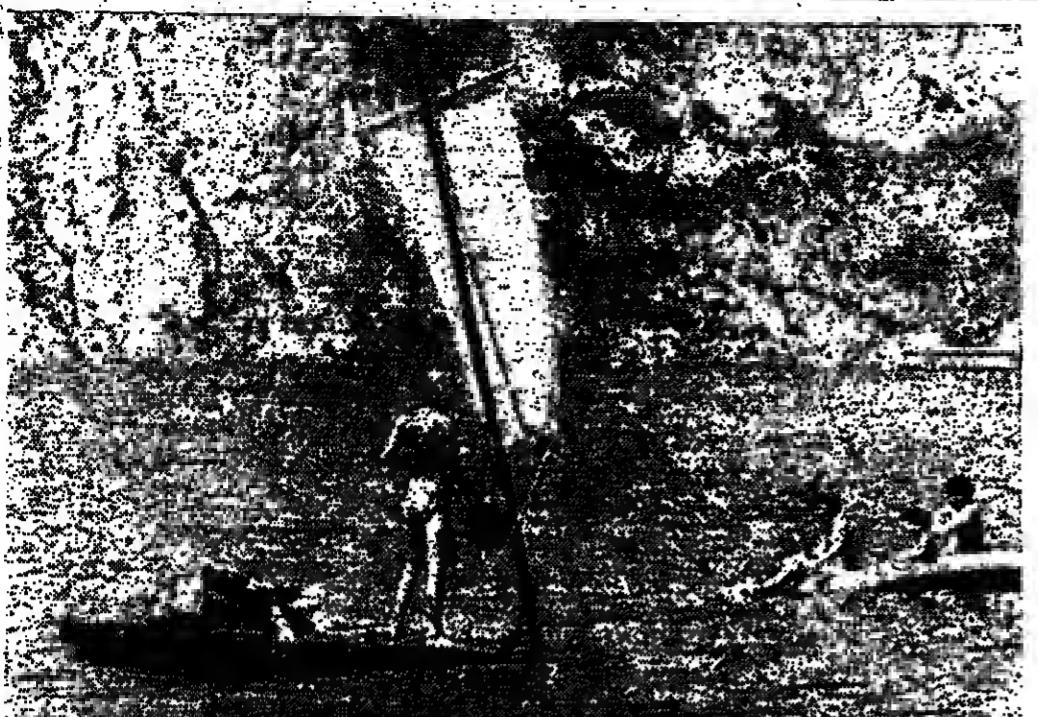
Nixon's Future

By Peter Gross

NEW YORK—Consider two prospects:

• No. 1. The former President of the United States retires into a status of revered obscurity, absorbed in memories, inevitably more comfortable than was the reality; he emerges occasionally to do some dignified public service, he writes his memoirs. The bitter enemies he made in public keep the specter of him alive for their own partisan purposes, but personally they leave him alone. This would roughly correspond to the experience of the late Herbert Hoover, born 100 years ago last Saturday, the day that his latest successor to the ex-president first woke up a private citizen.

• No. 2. The former President of the United



Raft for Friends—Three youngsters in a rubber boat paddling out to call on a vacationing West German who is "camping out" on Lake Garda in Italy.

Associated Press

Despite U.S., Vatican Complaints

South Korea Sentences 36 More to Prison

By Richard Halloran

SOUL, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The South Korean government continued today to suppress political enemies of President Chung Ju Park as pressures to ease up united.

A secret court-martial announced tersely that 34 more persons had been sentenced to prison in terms ranging from five to life. Sentences for 23 others are expected to be made public tomorrow, bringing the total to 194 convicted on charges conspiring to overthrow the government.

Other major developments included the following:

The Foreign Ministry closed investigation of the case of

Ister Catholics Reveal Plan to Set Up Their Own Army

BELFAST, Aug. 14 (UPI)—A Catholic veterans' leader said that Northern Ireland's Catholics intend to set up their own army to protect themselves from a planned Protestant invasion.

Phil Curran, head of the Catholic ex-service organization, said he had ordered the 20,000 members of his group "to report duty" as a nucleus of the new army.

We will be retaining our own army, but we call on the Catholic population to form themselves into a people's army to protect themselves from a Protestant backlash," Mr. Curran said in an interview carried by a local paper.

Religious leaders of the province's majority Protestant community already have begun recruiting men for their home guard, which they say will be led and will step up security areas along the border with the Irish Republic.

Northern Ireland Secretary John Rees, Britain's minister

leds Renew Their Attacks in Two Towns Near Danang

MANANG, South Vietnam, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Communist troops ended a weeklong battlefield lull to renewing attacks against two rich capitals within 25 miles of Danang and shelling a principal airport, field officers said.

Commander gunners shelled Bien Hoa air base, 14 miles north of Saigon, for the fifth day running, the Saigon military command said today.

Military spokesman said 57 Soviet-made 122-mm rockets had crashed into the airport and surrounding villages since last Saturday.

The command said 11 rockets hit the airport, a dental hospital and two villages today, killing a civilian and wounding 16. The single fatality was a patient in the hospital.

The Communists are trying to support their troops by shelling the air base, and they also are trying to interrupt movements of our air force," a commanding spokesman said.

Bien Hoa air base is the headquarters of the South Vietnamese 3d Air Division and lies close to the city of Bien Hoa, of 55,000 population. The shelling began Saturday, killing at least three civilians and wounding a score, but has caused little damage to the military installation.

Joining him as expert defense witness will be Claus Perls, a prominent Madison Avenue art dealer; Peter Selig, curator of the contemporary art museum at the University of California at Berkeley, and Gilbert Viz, managing director of Riva Bros, London insurance brokers.

Expected Testimony

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The United States today exploded a nuclear device in the Nevada desert, its third announced weapons-related test this year. The Atomic Energy Commission said. A spokesman said the blast was in a yield range equivalent to less than one megaton—30,000 tons of TNT.

He said the Soviet Union has conducted three known nuclear tests this year and China one. The French have carried out live nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll, in the South Pacific, since June, Britain and India have also exploded nuclear devices this year.

Impressionists, post-impressionists

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Senior Citizens Take to the Road on Motorcycles

By Georgia Dulca

CENTER MORICHES, N.Y.—(NYT)—The other day the nicest motorcycle gang roared up to a movie theater near here, and a tiny figure in a leather jacket appeared at the ticket window waving a pink card.

"Do you take senior citizens' cards?" asked 65-year-old Nelle Zimmet, gray bangs peeking from the helmet she wears while riding a 750-pound Harley-Davidson Electra-Glide, known in less savory circles as the "hawg."

Nowadays, a senior citizen's card means more than a discount at the movies. That and a motorcycle may even qualify one for membership in the Angelic Hellions, an elite Suffolk County touring club for retired couples aged 60 and over. Sort of a Heck's Angels.

Leathers are not required attire, although most Hellions prefer them. Mrs. Zimmet, her husband Nat, 67, and their neighbor, Dave Cuccia, 61, always zip up their leathers before zipping down the Long Island Expressway. "You gotta keep up with the crowd," Mr. Zimmet says.

Leathers are not required attire, although most Hellions prefer them. Mrs. Zimmet, her husband Nat, 67, and their neighbor, Dave Cuccia, 61, always zip up their leathers before zipping down the Long Island Expressway. "You gotta keep up with the crowd," Mr. Zimmet says.

On the other hand, Lucy Cuccia, 60, travels in a luminescent spacesuit that matches her silvery hairdo and gives off a lovely glow from the Cuccias' Honda CB-500. "We let Lucy ride in front," Mrs. Zimmet said. "She lights the way."

No, the Angelic Hellions aren't listed among the American Motorcycle Association's 1,500 chartered clubs, nor can they claim to be the country's first eyeful club. The Early Wheels beat them out. The Wheels, who rally in Florida every year during something called Speed Week, should not be confused with the middle-

aged Retreads, who accept members as young as 40.

Even so, the newest members are perhaps the newest barely a year old... the smallest four riders, the snallest four riders, and the pluckiest motorcycle gang around.

Motorcycles were not on the



The New York Times
Nelle Zimmet, 65, her husband Nat, 67, members of Angelic Hellions, moving along on their Harley-Davidson.

honor of Dave Cuccia when, in 1969, he retired as a rock jobber—a supplier of housewares to supermarkets—and moved from his Ossining, N.Y., home to a bay-front colonial here on Laura Lee Drive. At the time, Mr. Cuccia was contemplating nothing more strenuous than pulling bluefish over the side of his boat.

Before long, he began hearing a varooming sound. It turned out to be a certain madcap couple from South Street. They had the bike, the boots, the helmet, the goggles, the whole "easy rider" bit.

Mrs. Cuccia was not impressed. "I remember looking out the window and thinking, 'Boy, that woman has got to be out of her mind,'" she now recalls.

Eventually, the couple met while fishing. Mr. Cuccia was soon hooked on motorcycles. And Mrs. Zimmet, a fairly new rider herself, "I wasn't going to let him pick up some young chipie," persuaded Mr. Cuccia to give it a whirl. "OK, but just around the block."

That was 5,000 miles ago. A favorite trip is the 65-mile run to Montauk Point, with stops here and there to explore dunes, eat hamburgers and check fishing stations "to see where they're running."

Once terrified of motorcycles, Mrs. Cuccia recently indulged her grandsons David, 16, and Michael, 9, with a one-cylinder Chiba for backyard scrambles.

Mrs. Cuccia sticks to the Honda and the highway, of course. "I love it. I don't even hold it. Dave anymore. I feel like a but-terfly out there."

Mrs. Zimmet feels "30 years younger" and Mr. Zimmet feels "50 years younger," which makes sense since the retired fuel oil dealer was just 18 when he first

rode with the now-defunct East New York Motorcycle Club.

"I paid \$300 for my first motorcycle, brand-new. This baby cost me \$2,300," muses Mr. Zimmet, patting his Harley.

Motorcycling has changed a lot since those days, but the Angelic Hellions claim to keep up with the young ones and the wild ones. "And we always have. That's the courtesy of the road."

"Lately they've been thinking about a little trip to Fort Lauderdale... in the fall, before the bad weather sets in."

"The boys are trying to convince us," Mrs. Zimmet said, smiling and looking almost convinced.

Biblical Fortifications Found in Jordan

AMMAN, Aug. 14 (AP)—Archaeologists have found the biblical city of Hishbon built around the 12th century B.C., 20 miles south of Amman, the Jordanian Antiquities Department announced yesterday.

The excavations, carried out this summer, were sponsored by Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Mich., and the American School of Oriental Research.

The team included 75 members from 10 countries: Jordan, Canada,

United States, Australia, Canada, Britain, New Zealand, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Indonesia.



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Josef Soler, 1 Via Layetaca 139, Barcelona.

Festival d'Automne de Paris (October-November): Really serious festivals in one, including dance (Alwin Nikolais, Merce Cunningham, Roland Petit); theater (Calderon's "Autosacramentales" by the Nuria Espert Company, "Timon of Athens" by the Bouffes du Nord staged by Peter Brook, Robert Wilson's "A Letter to Queen Victoria" and "Goodbye, Mr. Freud" by the Grand Magic Circus); contemporary music in several places, including programs by the embryonic Boulez-Centre Etaeniorum and art at the Musee Galliera and the Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 13 Cite Bergere, 75009 Paris.

Josef Soler, 1 Via Layetaca 139, Barcelona.

Graz (Oct. 5-25): Austria's leading festival of the contemporary arts offers its usual musical program filled with world and Austrian premieres and special attention in concerts, symposiums and exhibitions to Alexander von Zemlinsky (not excluding his brother-in-law and pupil Schoenberg). Shaffer's "Royal Hunt of the Sun," Britten's "Death in Venice" and Handke's "The Unreasonable Die Out" will have their Austrian premieres. Stelzner's "Herbst" and Mandelstasse 26, A-8010 Graz, Austria.

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (Oct. 5-20): This is the 10th year for this festival in the Slovak capital, on the border not far from Vienna. It includes a tribute to young musical interpreters as well as performances by native and noted foreign soloists and ensembles. Bratislava Music Festival, Slovkoncert, Cs. Umelecka Agentura, Leningradská 5, Bratislava.

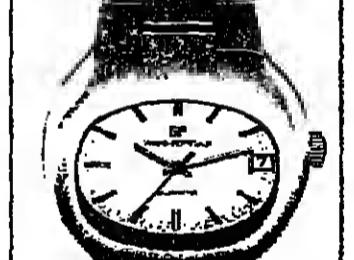
Perugia, Italy (Sept. 20-Oct. 4): The concert, opera and choral program here centers on music with religious associations, and the events are held here and in other Umbrian towns. Sagre Musicale Umbra, 06100 Perugia, Italy.

Warsaw (Sept. 21-29): Eastern Europe's leading festival of contemporary music is in its 18th year, offering as usual a rich program of works and performances from East and West. Warsaw Autumn, 27 Rynek Starego Miasta, 00-262 Warsaw.

Wexford, Ireland (Oct. 22-Nov. 3): Mainly for rare opera, this year comprising Mayr's "Medea in Corinto," Massenet's "Thais" and Peter Cornelius's "The Barber of Bagdad," but also including operettas and revues by Michael Aspinwall—he has named including "An Evening of English Rubbish" and "A Golden Treasury of Victorian Songs." Wexford Festival Opera, Theatre Royal, Wexford, Ireland.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1974

FINANCE

nilever Earnings Fall; Japan Trade Shows Surplus In Last Month

NIDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—It is unlikely in the second quarter and first half fall the year ago levels, the Dutch food and detergents company reported today, reversing a 14 per cent increase in the opening three months of the year.

The company warned that "it's likely that profit securing ordinary capital for the whole year will reach the level reached in 1973."

Second-quarter net totaled \$41.2 million, down 16 per cent from the \$48.6 million earned in the year period. For the first six months, profits were off 2.7 per cent at \$81.7 million.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The renewed fighting in Cyprus and continuing anxieties over world economic trade brought speculative buying into the gold bullion market here today, while stock prices plummeted to another 18-year low.

The price of gold leaped \$7.75 an ounce to \$167.50 at the close in a traditional reaction to international uncertainties.

Gold shares also benefited from buying on the London Stock Exchange, but the market in general continued to rise steeply, led by many other costs. Profit gains were squeezed by price rises in many of the countries we operate."

The group said it operated at 80 per cent in Austria and Italy and in Britain the competitive position of margarine was undermined by the government's tax subsidy.

The company said that the mixed results of the British Dutch companies were reflected at exchange rates on the 30.

Unilever NV said that both higher rest charges and increased rates "will persist during the remainder of the year," two or its cited as the main reasons for not expecting 1974 earnings to match that of earlier.

In the London Stock Exchange, Unilever Ltd. shares fell 37 to 14 down 1 1/4.

VW Loses Increased

OLNSBURG, West Germany, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Volkswagen said today that its group in the first quarter, reporting May 10 to be 88 million Deutsche marks, increased further in the second quarter of this year. A letter to shareholders, the company did not elaborate on its figures.

Worldwide sales declined 3 per cent to \$8.2 billion DM in the six months of this year, though outside Germany sales up 2 per cent.

The company warned that car prices will not enable it to break even this year.

Worldwide production declined 5 per cent in the six months to 1,000 units, but foreign sales stepped up their output 5 per cent from the company's 1973 period, VW said.

U.S. sales declined by 2.5 per cent in the first half while sales, including Audi-NSU, off 1.5 per cent.

Europe group sales were off

26 per cent and VW sales fell 12.2 per cent.

Despite the sales and production falls, group investments increased 56 per cent to \$37 million DM in the first half from \$12 million DM.

The company said its worldwide workforce was down only 1 per cent at 213,000 from 215,000 a year ago.

Gold Leaps On War News

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The renewed fighting on Cyprus and continuing anxieties over world economic trade brought speculative buying into the gold bullion market here today, while stock prices plummeted to another 18-year low.

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The decline in the index was the largest in nearly five months. It reflected not only international uncertainties but the weak stock market in New York and the near-record visible trade deficit reported for Britain yesterday.

It was estimated today that more than \$2.5 billion in stock values had been wiped off the market so far this week. The FT index has dropped 28 points, or just under 10 per cent, in the last three trading sessions.

The market seems to be saying that British companies are headed for a period of declining profits due to a slackening economy. Inflation and interest rates are at record levels and the nation's trade deficit, now estimated at upwards of \$4 billion for 1974, will be one of the highest in the world.

In a separate report, Mitsubishi Bank predicted today that Japan's overall balance of payments was showing a surplus of about \$200 million in the second half of 1974 against a \$7.2 billion deficit in the first half.

PARIS, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Reversing what the government had warned was a fluke improvement in June, France's trade deficit widened sharply in July, the government reported today.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the July deficit totaled \$3.03 billion francs (about \$628 million), up from the revised June deficit of \$2.91 billion francs. The July shortfall was second only to the May deficit of \$3.0 billion francs.

However, government spokesmen noted that the figures for both June and July were distorted by the temporary shutdown in June of certain oil refineries which resulted in a sharp drop of oil imports for June and a massive increase in July.

A more realistic evaluation of the trade balance, the spokesman said, is to take the average of June and July. The resulting 1.7-billion-franc deficit, they said, is about equal to the monthly average deficit registered since the beginning of the year.

The industry groups getting the most attention at the time of the survey—at the height of the oil crisis—by these money managers were such sectors as oil and oil service, banks, office equipment and capital-intensive companies and drug companies.

Of the \$35 billion invested in the United States by the money managers in the study, \$18 billion or a little better than half, was invested by Swiss financial institutions, mainly banks.

The study, conducted in the first three months of this year, found that 85 per cent of the institutions planned to increase their investments here significantly during the next three years.

Such a strategy could be ex-

Payments Deficit Smallest in 17 Months

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—The long-awaited substantial improvement in Japan's external payments finally appeared last month, with the overall balance for July registering its smallest deficit in 17 months. The trade balance moved back into a comfortable盈余.

Provisional figures released by the Finance Ministry today showed that the overall balance-of-payments deficit shrank to \$200 million in July from \$1,277 million in June and from \$357 million a year earlier.

The improvement from the preceding month stemmed mainly from a big jump in the trade surplus, while the improvement from July 1973 came from a sharp decline in the net outflow of long-term capital.

The trade balance was in surplus by \$330 million last month against a \$34 million surplus in June and a \$489 million surplus a year ago.

Exports totaled \$5.09 billion, up 56 per cent from July 1973, while imports were listed as \$4.77 billion, a gain of 72 per cent.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, exports totaled \$4.85 billion, up 1.1 per cent from June. Imports advanced 3 per cent to \$4.764 billion—leaving a surplus of \$101 million, down from \$187 million in June.

The long-term capital balance showed a net outflow of \$140 million last month, down from \$625 million in June and a sharp improvement from the July 1973 deficit of \$1,012 billion. Last month's total was composed of a \$209 million net outflow of Japanese-owned capital and a \$156 million outflow of foreign funds. The Finance Ministry attributed the foreign outflow to sales of Japanese securities by overseas investors.

In a separate report, Mitsubishi Bank predicted today that Japan's overall balance of payments was showing a surplus of about \$200 million in the second half of 1974 against a \$7.2 billion deficit in the first half.

Europeans Planning to Invest More in U.S., Study Shows

By Robert Metz

picted to provide much-needed breadth to the U.S. securities markets. The study attempted to pinpoint the relative activity of money managers, representing a substantial part of the European assets available for investment, compared with their investment plans for the next three years.

Some 55 per cent of the money managers studied said they had increased their U.S. holdings modestly from 1971 through 1973, while 90 per cent said they planned significant increases in the next three years.

These 350 institutions, covering every major European country, have invested some \$35 billion of their \$150 billion investment funds in U.S. securities. By contrast, U.S. money managers invested 97 per cent of their portfolios in domestic securities, a financial research and communications concern estimates.

The company, Technimetrics Inc., has just published a 120-page study of the European investment community's commitment here called "European Financial Institutions: A Study of Their Involvement in U.S. Securities."

The study, conducted in the first three months of this year, found that 85 per cent of the institutions planned to increase their investments here significantly during the next three years.

Such a strategy could be ex-

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Dow Chemical Seeks General Crude**

General Crude Oil has agreed to merge into a subsidiary of Dow Chemical in an exchange of stock valued at more than \$400 million. Holders of General Crude common stock would receive two-thirds of a share of Dow common for each of the 2.8 million General Crude common shares outstanding. Holders of General Crude preferred would receive 2,675 shares of Dow common for each of the 219,000 shares outstanding. The ratios may be changed before a board meeting Friday of Glennmede Trust Co., trustee of the Pew Memorial Trust, which owns 63 per cent of General Crude's common shares. The agreement with Dow could be terminated if the Glennmede board does not approve the transaction.

Fiat Raises Prices

Fiat has raised prices an average of 11 per cent—bringing to about 40 per cent the price increases announced in the past eight months. Fiat officials said the new increase was needed to offset higher production costs, especially of labor and raw materials.

Mitsubishi Cuts Contraceptive Costs

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries says it has successfully developed a process which dramatically reduces the cost of making contraceptive pills. Its pills are produced from cholesterol, which could be extracted from wool greases or fish oil instead of diisopropyl, a kind of Mexican yam with limited production. The company claims that the new method reduces the number of processes necessary for production to only two from the present ten. The Japanese company says it will make a final decision this autumn as to whether

Forecasters Revise 1974 Harvests-Downward

1973 Crop	Highest 1974 Est.	Latest Forecast
Millions of Bushels (R) Record		
CORN	5,643	
	18,500	
4,968	+15.2%	(R)
-12.0%		
WHEAT	1,711	+22.7%
	2,100	
1,840	+7.5%	(R)
SOY BEANS	1,567	
	1,500	
1,314	-4.6%	(R)
-16.2%		

Source: Commodity Research Bureau, Dept. of Agriculture

Advisers to Ford Split on Tactics

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A split is developing among President Ford's leading economic advisers as to how aggressive he should be in combating inflation.

Some, including Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, are lobbying for a more vigorous approach. Measures being advanced by members of this group include:

"Temporary controls on U.S. grain exports to restrain the rise in food prices expected because of this drought-caused damage to this year's corn crop."

"We might have to restrict temporarily our exports of grain," one high official, who asked to remain anonymous, told AP-Down Jones. "The matter is under some examination, though not at the highest level," an administration economist confirmed. Another said that although most administration economists oppose controls, "there is a widespread view outside the government that controls are inevitable and even desirable."

Re-establishment of administration powers to delay (but not ban or reduce) planned wage or price increases.

* Creation of new wage-price guidelines, like the guidepost program in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Other officials, including Allen Greenspan, new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, contend that such moves have backfired before and likely would again.

They want the President to rely almost entirely on a tight budget and restrictive monetary policies to fight inflation, and to eschew additional moves, such as interfering in any way in private wage and price decisions.

Ford Signal Awaited

Mr. Ford has not yet given any clear signal which way he will go. Aides said his anti-inflation posture will not take full shape until after the economic "summit meeting" he proposed Monday night, which is expected to be held early next month.

White House Press Secretary J.F. terHorst said yesterday that Mr. Ford has not made up his mind whether the revived Cost of Living Council should have power to postpone wage or price increases for 30 to 45 days, as Mr. Burns has advocated.

Those who want Mr. Ford to pursue a more far-reaching inflation policy argue that Americans will not tolerate the current pace of price increases much longer.

Preliminary Ground for Demagogues

Mr. Burns, for example, is known to fear that continued inflation is increasing the chance that a demagogue will be able to damage the political system with inflammatory appeals to frustrate middle class workers. Mr. Burns and others argue that tight credit and budget policies will not work fast enough by themselves to produce solid progress soon enough.

Such progress, they contend, is necessary to head off a new wage-price spiral as workers demand higher wage increases as compensation for lost purchasing power, only to have the higher wage costs provoke their employers into boosting prices.

Export controls on grains would

Some Are Urging Farm Export Ban

and reporting for the council

would set off a rush by business

to increase prices immediately

and beat the imposition of a new

freeze or controls programs.

Opponents of government re-

straint on grain exports contend

that such controls would cause

more long-run damage than

short-run benefit. They argue

the controls would reduce U.S.

earnings of foreign currencies

needed to finance purchase of oil

and other imports, and would

lead Japan and other important

customers for U.S. agricultural

products to establish relationships

with other suppliers.

© Los Angeles Times.

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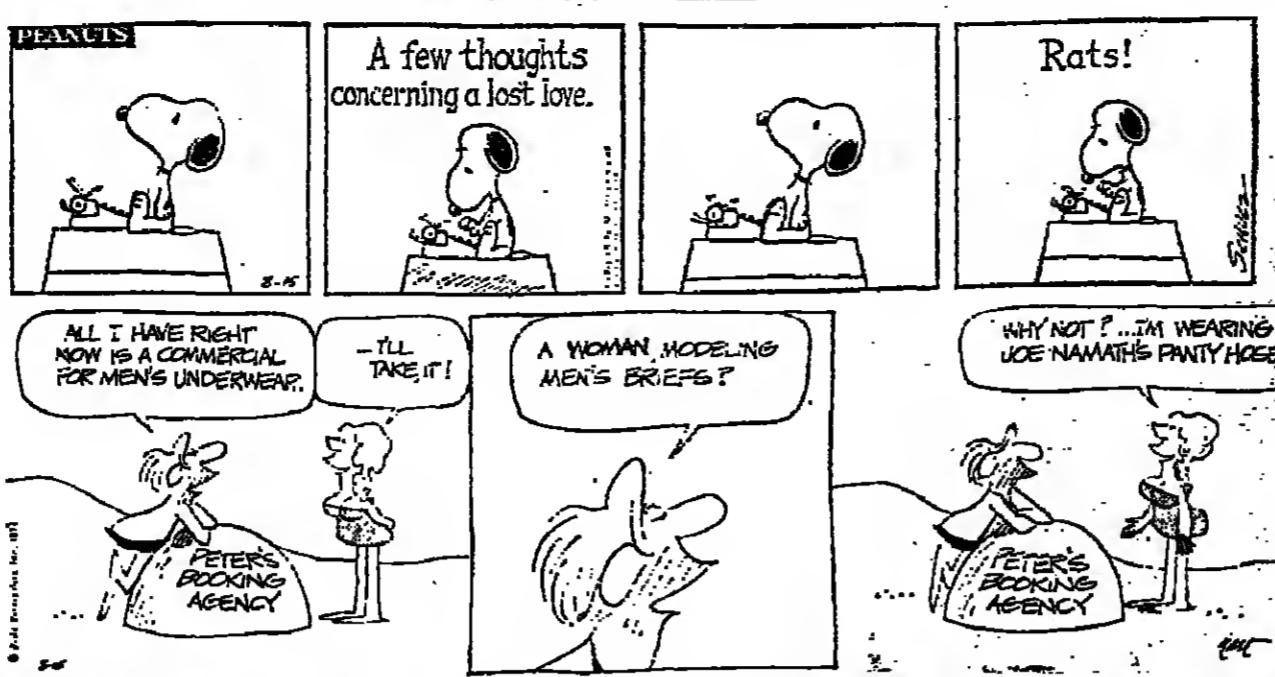
CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

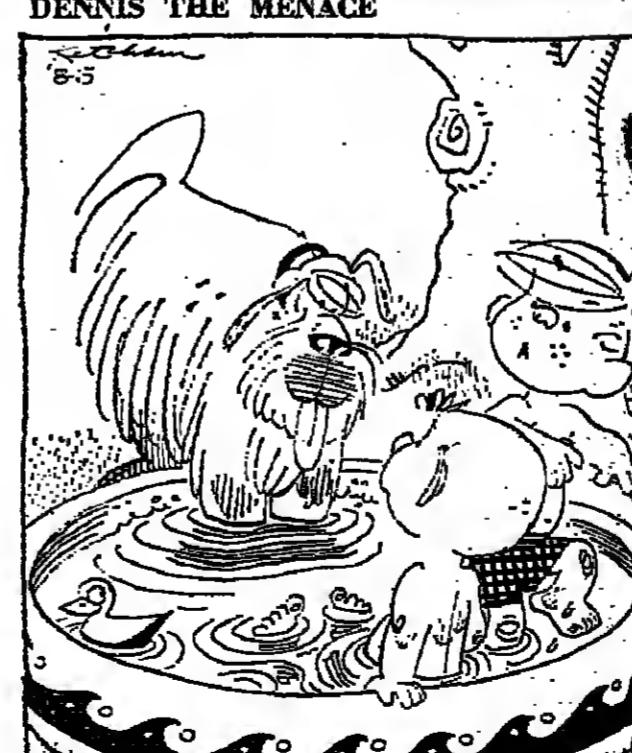
ACROSS

- 1 Where Djakarta is
- 5 Adams, with 52 Across
- 12 Keeper, in England
- 14 Unrestrained
- 15 Bowmen
- 16 Foemen
- 17 See 1 Down
- 18 "Great" from little..."
- 19 Conjunction in Munich
- 20 —dixit
- 21 Whirled
- 25 Bewildered
- 28 Rodent
- 30 On —(never ending)
- 32 Mockeries
- 33 Adams
- 36 Pigeons
- 37 Seraglos
- 38 Swarm
- 39 Restorative
- 41 Revises
- 45 Hogan et al.
- 46 Gas: Prefix

- 47 Depression org.
- 48 English composer
- 49 Adams
- 52 See 5 Across
- 55 Istanbul sight
- 57 Kind of knife
- 58 Loosened
- 59 At all events, old style
- 60 Arrangement
- 1 Adams
- 2 Guinness
- 3 Extremely
- 4 Skill: Lat.
- 5 Fold
- 6 Yearn
- 7 Iowa city
- 8 Speed rate:
- 9 Burmese native
- 10 Compass point
- 11 Wall and Beaver: Abb.
- 12 Barnyard sound
- 13 Sour things
- 15 —pura
- 18 Frank
- 20 Image

P E A N U T S**B. C.****B L O N D I E****B E E T L E B A I L Y****W I Z A R D o f I D****A N D Y G A F F****B U Z S A W Y E R****R I P K I R B Y**

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(Answers tomorrow)

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BOOKS**ALL SAID AND DONE**By Simone de Beauvoir. *Paragon*. 403 pp. \$16.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHY is this latest volume of Simone de Beauvoir's auto-biography so tedious to read—so reminiscent of the old joke about spending two weeks in Philadelphia last weekend? Miss de Beauvoir herself provides some clues when—while defending the confessional mode against critics who accused the third volume of her memoir, "Force of Circumstance," of abandoning aesthetic considerations and offering up a raw, untreated document—she writes: "Whether it is a question of a novel, an autobiography, an essay, an historical work or no matter what, the writer attempts to set up communication with others by means of the uniqueness of his personal behavior; his work must make the existence of this experience evident and it must bear the mark of that experience—and it is only by means of his style, his tone of voice and his rhythm that he communicates his experience to his work. No particular kind of writing is on the face of it privileged; none is condemned."

Which seems fair enough. So how does "All Said and Done" stand up by these criteria? It certainly makes evident the existence of Miss de Beauvoir's experience. It describes virtually everything she has done or thought in the 10 years since "Force of Circumstance" was published: the books she has written and read; the movies, plays, and exhibitions she has seen; the music she has heard; the trips she has taken; the food she has eaten; the conferences she has spoken at; the dreams she has woken up from; and the opinions she has formed and unformed.

But as for "the mark of that experience," it appears to have been such an overpowering burden for the author to bear that she hasn't bothered to do anything with it except dump it into her pages for her readers to do whatever they want (except, heaven forbid, to comprehend in any depth; for instance, before presenting us with some 14 pages worth of dreams, she explains that she will confine herself to description since "it is only when they form part of a whole analysis that dreams can reveal their deeper meaning," which seems reasonable enough, but then why bother to describe them at all, especially when they offer nothing else of interest?)

As for the "style," the "tone of voice" and the "rhythm" with which she "communicates" (her) experience to (her) work? There isn't much to be said for any of them in defending her book as a work of art. In describing what appealed to her aesthetic sense while she was revisiting favorite parts of France or traveling abroad her vocabulary runs to words like "beautiful" and "lovely" (she even uses "fabulous" once), that tend to shut the reader off from her experience. Her "tone of voice" comes on without either modulation or

humor. All one can say about her "rhythm" is that she pushes us away with steady repetition.

And as for "the uniqueness of (her) experience," I can judge it most accurately by her references to the United States. In a capsule history of our involvement in Vietnam, she writes, with an ideological optimism that is almost charming: "To oppose Dien Bien Phu the people formed a National Liberation Front. The Pentagon sent in ever-increasing numbers of troops to crush the guerrillas. The American left wing cried against this interference, with the University of Cornell spearheading the movement. The professors sent Johnson a letter of protest and they organized a pacifist demonstration. At the beginning of 1965 they invited Sartre to give lectures at Cornell. The entire left wing wanted him to come; his presence and support at their meetings would be of the utmost value. He accepted."

Or the aftermath of the My Lai massacre she writes, without a trace of irony: "It was no doubt because these methods (of wanton murder) were so widespread that Nixon had the man responsible for the massacre of My Lai solved—among so many war criminals why choose him as a scapegoat rather than another?" And in general her encapsulations of this country's recent history are so superficial and tendentious that even readers who share her political outlook will find her portrait hard to recognize. So in judging the uniqueness of her experience (actually I should refer to "the uniqueness of their experience," since she rarely offers us a "political" judgment without coupling it to those of Jean-Paul Sartre), one can only conclude that if her experience is as original as her understanding of America, then her art lies in the realm of fiction, not autobiography.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

Weeks based on reports from more than 100 bookstores in 11 communities throughout the U.S. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive. Weeks Last Week List

1 *Thicker Than Water*, by John Le Carre ... 1
2 *The Last Goodbye*, by Richard Adams ... 2
3 *The Dogs of War*, by Fredrik Forsyth ... 3
4 *Java*, by Peter Matthiessen ... 4
5 *Death of a Salesman*, by Arthur Miller ... 5
6 *The Pen Club*, by Irving Wallace ... 6
7 *The Last Picture Show*, by Larry McMurtry ... 7
8 *Helen MacInnes* ... 8
9 *He's a Saint*, by James Baldwin ... 9
10 *King*, by Michael Connelly ... 10
11 *Burt*, by Gore Vidal ... 11

GENERAL

1 *All the President's Men*, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward ... 1
2 *The China Box*, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn ... 2
3 *Alive: The Story of the Andes*, by Piere Paul Theroux ... 3
4 *Death of a Salesman*, by Arthur Miller ... 4
5 *Plain Speaking*, by Merle Miller ... 5
6 *Times to Remember*, by Louis Untermeyer ... 6
7 *The Way Station*, by Richard Ney ... 7
8 *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, by Victor Marchetti and John Marks ... 8
10 *Widow*, by Lynn Calter ... 10

Solution to Previous Puzzles

DOPPIOSE	ELAPISSE
CURSIVE	ASCIODOL
STRUMATE	STIEFELLE
HELM	GOES YIM
OTTO SLAPS MINDI	ESTI ALPARTI PACES
INDOMITA WILSPS	INGULIMA HEMATI
TRICHE	THYMUS
GRANDE SARAHANICO	GUED TUNING SIGAS
BLAT WHIP	INTI ARBYERY OPIENDUPTO
STICHES	STICHES EXCELLIO
TYRANTIA	TYRANTIA STIGOTEM

BRIDGE

On the diagramed deal South came to regret jumping at a reasonable move when a little more thought would have revealed a better one.

He found himself in a contract of six spades after North bid aggressively. Once South had bid spades and diamonds, North correctly judged that the hands would mesh well: six high-card points in partner's suit plus two aces in the side suit, added up to considerable slam potential.

West led the heart queen, and South staved at the dummy. He could count 11 tricks; and there was no obvious way to try for a 12th. However, after a few seconds thought—not enough, as it turned out—South saw a chance. If one defender held exactly three spades and four or more diamonds, there was a possibility to maneuver a club ruff in the dummy. For this purpose, it was necessary to surrender a club trick, so after capturing West's heart-queen lead with the ace, South led the club three from dummy.

East hopped up with the club king and returned the ten of hearts, forcing South to ruff. Now South led a spade back to the ace, reverting the spade division.

Thinking that he must use dummy's trump to draw East's remaining trumps, South hastily changed his plan. He led to the diamond king, picked up the trumps with a finesse, and cashed his remaining diamonds. He hoped to squeeze West in hearts and clubs, a plan that would have succeeded if West had begun with the queen and jack of clubs or with more than four clubs. As it was, the plan failed. East won the last trick with the club jack.

In the post-mortem, the other players pointed out the flaws in South's thinking. He should have stuck to his original plan by cashing the club ace and all his spades. West led the heart queen.

NORTH

♦ Q65

♥ AJ54

♦ KJ5

♦ A43

WEST

♦ J

♥ KQ8752

♦ 103

♦ Q57

♦ Q85

EAST

♦ AK43

♦ 6

♦ AQ53

♦ KJ5

♦ AK53

♦ East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: West: North: East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♣ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ Pass 2 ♣ Pass

5 ♠ Pass 6 ♦ Pass 3 ♣ Pass

Pass: Pass

Iets Blank Dodgers Behind Matlack's 4-Hitter...



NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Southpaw John Matlack tossed a four-hitter last night for his fifth shutout of the season—tops in the National League—and batters' mate Jerry Grote hit a two-run homer to lead the New York Mets to a 3-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Matlack, closing his record to 11-9, struck out eight and one while pitching the Mets to their second straight triumph over the National League West Division leaders.

The Mets' left-hander was in trouble only twice, once in the ninth, when he gave up two singles with one out, and again in the seventh, when Ron Cey tripled after one out. Both times Matlack retired the next two batters without allowing the runners to advance.

Phillies 5, Giants 5

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt drove home three runs with a pair of homers to power the Phillies to a 5-0 victory over San Francisco.

John Matlack

Wednesday

And Take Three From L.A.

W. YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Steve's single climaxed today's ninth-inning rally today snuffed the New York Mets' ore a 3-2 victory over the Angels' Dodgers and sweep a-game series.

illing 2-1 going into the Mets' Ken Boswell led off a walk against losing Mike Hall (11-8). Boswell then d to second on a sacrifice base home when pinch-hitter Hodges' long fly to center was dropped by Tom Feltz. Feltz Millian then sin to put runners on first and and Staub ended the game the single, his third of the over Paciorek's head in field.

Gray, who relieved Met's

Boswell 6, Astros 5

At Chicago, the Cubs scored four runs in the first inning and then held on with late-inning help from Oscar Zamora and Jim Todd to defeat Houston 5-3, and end an eight-game losing streak.

Cubs' starter Steve Stone, who hurled the first six innings, gave up only one earned run but was replaced by Ken Frailing when he gave up a leadoff single to Lee May in the seventh. Frailing pitched to two batters, then was relieved Aug. 24 in Potagon State Park.

For Two Weeks

1 Time of Truce for NFL Players

By Red Smith

W. YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI)—Telephone rang in the foot-blower's office and a feminine said: "Ken Bowman, attorney at law." No, the voice said, man was not at his desk, he working out. It developed, yet, that the veteran center not in the Green Bay Packers' training camp in De Pere, but was everlastingly bimbo as he and six other players a negotiating committee had in Washington before talks suspended last weekend.

They would take turns doing our hitches at the bargaining-table, take off for a spot of cultural return and return to the mimbly haggling. There was point in Bowman's reporting up, for be have to go out and go back to Washington for tomorrow's resumption.

betting in this corner is the next round of discussions to even less productive than in the first 43 days of the If the owners and their blators run true to form, will assume that the battle won when the players enter camp for a two-week armistice will deem it no longer necessary to give the appearance of being in good faith. This attitude is reflected in a remark quoted to Wellington Mara of New York Giants, when the was arranged:

"No Strike" guess if the players are back work there is no strike."

Garvey, the players' union chief, phrases it differently, sures to cross the picket

rich owners like Lamar Hunt would grab all the stars, have you suggested a rule that a club could hold on its roster, only so many free agents tired off other teams?"

"We have mentioned it," Garvey said.

"What did they answer?"

"Nothing." The basic elements of the reserve system are the college draft, the option clause, the waiver system and the Roselli rule. Through the draft, one team gets the right to negotiate with a college senior and no other team may talk to him. The standard player contract, which is the only one he may sign, always gives the club an option for an additional year of his service, and every new contract extends the option, holding the player forever. When a player is placed on waivers and another team claims him, he must go to that team or none. When a man plays out his option and another team wants him, his present employer must be compensated and, if the teams cannot agree, then the commissioner, Peter Roselli, fixes the compensation.

On these points the players have proposed:

1. Give the club that selects a player in the draft first crack at him for two years.
2. Honor the option clause only on one-year contracts now in effect. After 1975, there would be no options. Owners could protect their stars with multi-year contracts.
3. Give a player veto power on trades and waiver claims after five years in the league.
4. Modify, rather than eliminate, the Roselli rule.

"When Bill Usery suggested that a cooling-out period might bring results," Garvey said, "we decided to take him at his word. He is pretty far out on a limb. It seemed an intelligent suggestion because it disengages the combatants and gives the owners a chance to ask themselves where they would be without a contract."

"When they say that if the reserve system were eliminated

they'd be back,

guess if the players are back work there is no strike."

Garvey, the players' union chief, phrases it differently, sures to cross the picket

or League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct GB

Atlanta ... 61 57 .500 7 1/2

Braves ... 60 58 .510 1 1/2

Browns ... 59 59 .500 4

Cards ... 59 59 .500 4

Cubs ... 59 59 .500 2 1/2

Dodgers ... 59 59 .500 2 1/2

Giants ... 59 59 .500 2 1/2

Reds ... 59 59 .500 2 1/2

Rockies ... 59 59 .500 2 1/2

Phillies ... 59 59 .50

Art Buchwald

The Chic Tourist

WASHINGTON.—The new summer fashions for American tourists visiting Washington have recently been released, and from all indications the clothes are going to be more formal than in previous years.

The source of this information was Sylvie Glitz, the famous Washington tourist fashion expert, who said: "It appears now that women will be wearing more stretch pants than Bermuda shorts when visiting the public monuments."

"Does this mean that women tourists visiting this town will no longer be wearing hine jeans and sweat shirts?"

"Oh, I wouldn't rule that out completely. In the daytime you may find a certain number of women in blue jeans and sweat shirts, as well as shorts, but in the evening they will probably change into slacks, stretch pants and blouses."

"Is it true that the short shorts are out?"

"They are after 4 p.m. Of course, many tourists will still

visit the White House and the Lincoln Memorial in short shorts, but we're recommending longer shorts for the Senate and House of Representatives."

"I think that's wise," I said. "What about skirts?"

"Skirts are awfully dressy for sightseeing in Washington, but some women will wear them with belts and bare midriffs and open-toe sandals."

"What about dresses and suits for women?"

"Heaven forbid. A woman tourist wouldn't be seen dead in a dress or suit. All the other tourists would laugh at her."

"What about styles?"

"Keeping your hair in curlers while sightseeing still seems to be the rage. The large colored plastic curlers that stick out all over your head are coming back again."

"How about face cream?"

"It's optional. Many women tourists prefer it to suntan oil as suntan oil doesn't show up as well."

"I suppose socks and stockings are out?"

"They have been for some time now, unless you're going to a state dinner at the White House."

"In shorts, we're recommending plaid for women who weigh more than 150 pounds. They look so much better from the rear. Also, stripes are back, at least as far as sweat shirts are concerned. The simple black tuxedo pants of a few years ago are definitely out."

"What about men's tourist fashions?"

"There hasn't been too much change in men's fashions this year. They'll still wear army fatigues, bright-colored sports shirts, sneakers and baseball caps."

"And children?"

"We're not laying down any hard and fast rules on what children should wear in Washington. The National Gallery of Art has asked that children not wear bathing suits when visiting it, but you have to remember that the gallery is a very stuffy institution."

"I'm delighted to see how the standards in clothes have gone up in the nation's capital this year," I said.

"Yes, it's amazing how clothes-conscious Americans are when they visit Washington these days. It's as though they know that they're on display, and they want to look their best for Jerry Ford."

(In order to permit President Ford to have an orderly transition of government, Art Buchwald has gone on vacation. He left behind some of his favorite columns.)

61 Stowaways From Ecuador Held in Brooklyn

NEW YORK. Aug. 14 (NYT).—At least 61 Ecuadorans who had stowed away in refrigerated holds were taken into custody yesterday when the Santa Elena docked in Brooklyn from South America. It was the largest number of stowaways that immigration and customs officials could remember on a single ship in at least 30 years.

The stowaways told federal investigators of having paid up to \$35 apiece to a stevedore in Guyana to be smuggled aboard the Prudential Lines last Thursday bundled in sweaters and other heavy clothing to squeeze into holds at temperatures of 52 degrees Fahrenheit.

They had brought some food and bottled water, and apparently tried to eat the unpalatable green bananas in the cargo. Most were discovered Saturday and Sunday, confined for a return home and fed ship's meals. But seven were hospitalized for starvation and dehydration.

(According to Reuters the total number of stowaways originally was 80.)

In Quito, Ecuador, the government said that the police had been told this was the fifth such voyage of mass stowaways.

Art Buchwald

is a pseudonym used by the author of *Wiseass*, published by Random House.

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